

maintained the supremacy of the see of Canterbury over that of York. Like many of the Normans, he was a great builder; he rebuilt a great part of Canterbury Cathedral; and Ducarel says, "I shall not scruple to set down Archbishop Lanfranc as the founder of the Palace of Croydon." He died in 1089. The see was kept empty for four years, and Anselm, who succeeded, was engaged in a perpetual contest with William Rufus in support of the privileges of the Church. He was less successful in his attempts to suppress the fashionable extravagances of the day in dress, especially in the matter of long-pointed shoes. In his crusade against young men wearing the hair long he was more successful. We are told that King Henry I. cut his hair in the form required of him, and obliged all the courtiers to imitate his example. A curious duty devolved upon the archdeacon in those days, viz., that of barber. "In the case of clergy," we read, "who wear long hair, they are to be clipped, whether they like it or not, by the archdeacon." Ralph, elected in 1114, would never allow the king to put on his own crown; that ceremony, he said, was a peculiar right of the archbishop on all occasions, and at a public ceremony he removed it, and then replaced it with his own hands.

Passing over Thomas Becket (whose history is too well known to need repetition here), Stephen Langton, and Boniface, we come next to Kilwardby, who, says Ducarel, is the first instance that he can produce of an archbishop who ever really dwelt in Croydon. Peckham will be remembered by his persecution of the Jews, and by the splendour of his enthronisation feast, which is said to have cost 2,000 marks. Walter Reynolds, Archbishop under Edward II., is said to have owed his promotion to no less remarkable a reason than his skill in theatrical plays. Simon Langton had the distinction of being created a cardinal in 1368.

Simon de Sudbury was beheaded by the mob at Tower Hill, in Wat Tyler's rebellion. Stowe, who calls him an eloquent man, and wise beyond all men in the realm, in his "Chronicle" relates how the rebels entered the Tower, the gates being set open, and, being guided by a servant to the chapel, they found the Archbishop "busie in his priers, for, not unknowing of their purpose, he had passed the last night in confessing of his sins and devout prayers." They laid hands on him, and drew him out of the chapel to the Tower Hill, where, after several strokes, they beheaded him; and having then nailed his hood upon the head, they fixed it on London Bridge.

Archbishop Courtenay was of the blood royal, his mother, Margaret, being granddaughter of

Edward I. Edmund Mortimer, Earl of March, appointed him, by the name of William, Bishop of London, one of his executors, and bequeathed to him a cup or chalice of beryl, with a long foot of silver gilt enamelled, for the service of the altar.

Fitz Alan, or Arundel, the next in order, the first Archbishop of Canterbury ever attained, was impeached for high treason, banished the kingdom by Richard II., and his temporalities sequestered. Of Arundel's education, Dean Hook says it differed little from that of other gentlemen, and quotes Harding's lines, which show the young gentlemen of that day to have been somewhat precocious, or, as we should say, "prigs":—

"And as lordes sonnes been sett at 4 yere age  
To scole at lerne the doctrine of letture,  
And after at sex to have thaym in language,  
And sette at mete seemly in all nurture.  
At 10 to 12 to revel is their cure,  
To daunce, and singe, and speak of gentleness.  
At 14 yere they shall to felde I sure,  
At hunt the dere, and catch an hardynesse."

During the occupancy of Croydon Palace by Archbishop Arundel (1396-1414), King James of Scotland was detained a prisoner here. The fact is thus recorded by a writer in the *Penny Magazine* for 1841:—"In the palace the author of the 'King's Quhair,' James I., the royal poet of Scotland, spent most probably some part of the term of his early captivity, for there is a deed or charter in existence signed by him, and dated from Croydon, anno 1412."

Archbishop Henry Chicheley is well known to us as the munificent founder of All Souls' College, Oxford, and the builder of the Tower at Lambeth, popularly, but erroneously, called the "Lollards' Tower."

John Stafford, John Kemp, and Thomas Bourchier, were the Primates during the Wars of the Roses. Of Stafford we have already spoken; the latter, known by his device of a knot, had the honour of crowning three kings, Edward IV., Richard III., and Henry VII. He also was a cardinal.

Warham was the last of the pre-Reformation archbishops. His face is familiar to all who have visited at Addington, where his portrait, a replica of that at Lambeth, hangs over the chimney-piece in the hall.\* There is much in the gravity and earnestness of the face which recalls Archbishop Tait, and there is much in the simplicity and dignity of his character, as it has been handed down to us, that invites comparison between the two.

\* See ante, p. 134.